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**NEW YORK, NY 10004**



**Certificate of Accuracy**

**TRANSLATION**

From **German into English**

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                              { s.s. :**

On this day personally appeared before me  
who, after being duly sworn, deposes and states:     Elisabeth A. Lucas

That he is a translator of the **German** and English languages by profession and  
as such connected with the **LAWYERS' & MERCHANTS' TRANSLATION  
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That he is thoroughly conversant with these languages;

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That the attached translation is a true and correct English version of such original,  
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**OCT 24 2005**

*Susan Tapley*

*147 inc*

Susan Tapley  
Notary Public, State of New York  
No. 01TA4999804  
Qualified in Queens County  
Certificate filed in New York County  
and Kings County  
Commission Expires July 27, 2006

Automatic coupling device

The invention relates to a coupling device for the sealed coupling of first and second pipe sections which are movable one relative to the other, of the type defined in the preamble to claim 1.

Coupling devices are known in which both pipe sections are provided at their mutually adjacent ends with coupling flanges, which can be connected one to another by fastening means and between which a seal is disposed so as to obtain a mutual sealing of the two pipe sections. A satisfactory seal can only be achieved if the two flanges are clamped together fixedly with considerable force. Moreover, even small deviations of the flanges from a mutually parallel arrangement are sufficient to cause the media carried in the pipe sections (gases or liquids) to leak out.

In order to prevent this problem, it is known from US-A-3 761 114 to dispose in an annular groove in one of the flanges a seal which, in the annular groove, has a double-walled portion, the walls of which at the groove floor are connected one to another in such a way that the space between the walls of the seal is subjected to the pressure of the medium in the pipe sections. In this way, the seal becomes pressed against the faces to be mutually sealed, which pressing becomes

greater with rising pressure. It is here necessary, however, that the faces of the flanges bear precisely one against the other and that the pressure of the medium is large enough to ensure the pressing of the seal. Furthermore, additional fastening means are necessary to fasten the flanges one against the other.

From US-A-3642 289 a similar arrangement is known, in which, in the annular groove of a flange, an annular piston is movable, which on its internal and external peripheral faces and its outer end face has sealing elements for sealing against the walls of the annular groove and against the other flange. The space between the floor of the annular groove and the piston is subjected to a pressurized medium so as to press the piston against the other flange. The piston must be guided relatively precisely in the annular groove, since otherwise the sealing against the annular groove is lost. Here too, therefore, the flanges must be relatively precisely parallel to each other in order to obtain a satisfactory seal.

In dishwashers with radial offset between the pipe sections which are to be coupled together, it is further known from DE 199 26 962 to fasten a bellows seal to one flange, while the other flange, at least in a radial direction, is configured with a relatively large surface area in order to guarantee a

bearing contact of the bellows seal if the two pipe sections are radially displaced. The pressing of the bellows seal against the movable flange is in this case realized by purely mechanical means.

The object of the invention is to provide a coupling device for the sealed coupling of first and second pipe sections which are movable one relative to the other, of the type defined in the introduction, which coupling device, with simple mounting, ensures a secure seal even when the surfaces to be mutually sealed are not in precise mutual alignment.

This object is achieved by the features specified in claim 1.

Advantageous embodiments and refinements of the invention derive from the respective sub claims.

By virtue of the fact that the sealing element is a sealing ring made of elastic material, a satisfactory mutual sealing of the flanges is obtained with simple mounting, even when these are not precisely parallel to each other or the flanges are mutually displaced in the radial direction. The elasticity of the sealing ring compensates for minor inaccuracies.

The sealing ring preferably has a circular cross section.

In a preferred embodiment, the annular groove has at least one duct, which, for the creation of the sealing engagement, can be subjected to compressed air and, for the retraction of the sealing ring, can be subjected to underpressure, the duct emerging in the floor of the annular groove.

A preferred application of the invention is obtained in cleaning, disinfection and drying plants for the treatment of accessories and general laundry in hospital practice and pharmaceutical production.

The coupling device can here be disposed between a receiving trolley and a booth-feed facility, for the purpose of connecting spray buttons and nozzles in the receiving trolley.

The invention is explained in greater detail below with reference to an embodiment represented in the drawing.

In the drawings:

figure 1 shows an embodiment of the coupling device in a state without sealing engagement, and

figure 2 shows the embodiment of the coupling device according to figure 1 when there is sealing engagement of the parts which are to be coupled together.

The embodiment of the coupling device which is shown in figure 1 has a first flange 1 connected to a first pipe section and a second flange 2 connected to a second pipe section, which flanges are intended to be mutually sealed. For this purpose, in that face of the second flange 2 which is directed toward the first flange 1 there is disposed an annular groove 4, in whose floor a duct 5 emerges which can be subjected to a pressurized medium such as, for example, compressed air.

In the annular groove 4 there is disposed a sealing ring 3 made of elastic material, which, when compressed air is supplied to the duct 5, is pressed partially out of the annular groove 4 against the facing end face of the flange 1 and effects the mutual sealing of the flanges 1, 2.

When underpressure is supplied to the duct 5, the sealing ring 3 is drawn into the annular groove 4, thereby allowing an unrestricted mutual displacement of the flanges 1, 2 in the radial direction, without wear to the sealing ring 3.

The use of a sealing ring 3 produces a satisfactory mutual sealing of the flanges 1, 2, even when these are not precisely parallel to each other or the flanges are mutually displaced in the radial direction. The elasticity of the sealing ring compensates for minor inaccuracies.

Since the sealing ring 3 is easily removable from the annular groove 4, a satisfactory cleaning of the coupling device is easily possible even with strict hygiene requirements, so that the coupling device can be used in cleaning, disinfection and drying plants for the treatment of accessories and general laundry in hospital practice and pharmaceutical production, and other plants which are subject to stringent hygiene requirements.

When used in a cleaning, disinfection and drying plant for the treatment of accessories and general laundry in hospital practice and pharmaceutical production, the pipe section can be fastened by the flange 1 to a receiving trolley (not shown), which can be pushed into a washing chamber of the plant.

The coupling device can here be disposed between the receiving trolley and a booth-feed facility, for the purpose of connecting spray buttons and nozzles in the receiving trolley.

When the receiving trolley is pushed into the washing chamber and reaches the cleaning position, the flange 1 is aligned essentially with the position of that of the flange 1 of the internal feed facility in the washing chamber.

When the door of the washing chamber is closed, the sealing ring 3 in the annular groove 4 of the flange 2 of the internal feed facility of the washing chamber is pressed with compressed air against the flange 1 of the internal connection coupling of the receiving trolley.

This process lasts only a few seconds. As a result of this type of connection, gap losses in the region of the connection coupling are prevented, so that, in the region of the internal connection coupling, pressure and water losses are virtually precluded.

As a result of the construction comprising a linearly displaceable seal in the form of a sealing ring 3 which is pressed against by compressed air, an automatic coupling of pressure lines and an optimal connection form is achieved. Optimal is here defined as freedom from dead space, virtual absence of gaps and low peak-to-valley heights.

The plant can be used in all categories of clean room employed in hospital practice and pharmaceutical production.

The application which is described above represents just one example, since the coupling device is usable in a large number of applications in which two piping sections which are movable one relative to the other have to be mutually sealed.